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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XLI No. 35 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa)

DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1959

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Khrushchev's Visit To United States

Public reaction in this country is similar to that in the U.S. so far as Soviet Premier Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to the United States is concerned. Prevailing attitude is one of relief, based on the notion that peace prospects will be enhanced by Khrushchev's meetings with President Eisenhower.

What is really important so far as Khrushchev is concerned is that he should learn something at first hand of the industrial might of the U S. It is important, too, that he should come to realize that defence and striking power based on the dynamic industrial might of a free enterprise economy are greater and more enduring than anything socialism can devise. If Khrushchev grasps something of the meaning and the strength of the freedom-based industrial economy, then his visit may not be entirely fruitless.

It would be foolhardy, however, to suppose that peace and an end to international tensions may spring fullblown from Soviet leader's visit. World conquest still remains the avowed aim of Soviet communist policy. Khrushchev's presence in the U S. will not alter that aim. All it may do is to alter Soviet plans as to how world domination by the USSR may be best achieved.

Nor can it be fairly assumed that Khrushchev's presence in the U.S. will be without drawbacks and dangers. Very fact that he has been invited officially to travel to the U.S. will raise his prestige among Afro-Asian nations and will afford Kremlin a unique propaganda opportunity. Security arrangements, too, will pose difficult problems, if for no other reason than that the U.S., like Canada, has afforded political asylum to countless thousands of refugees seeking escape from communist tyranny.

Another danger arising from Khrushchev's visit to U.S. lies in fact that false sense of security may be developed which will lead public opinion to conclude that Western unity in defence is no longer essential to survival. Best antidote to such wishful thinking is to recall that in previous summit meetings between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. heads of state, Uncle Sam has come off second best. The terrible and tragic mistakes of Yalta and Potsdam, made first by President Roosevelt and later by President Truman, should never be forgotten. Those mistakes are the source of the Kremlin's present domination of half of Europe and its ability to threaten West Berlin.

Khrushchev has made it clear that he would give favorable consideration to an invitation from Ottawa to visit Canada offically before returning to the U S. The Canadian Government would be most unwise to extend an invitation to the Soviet dictator. In the first place, to do so would be a profound insult to countless thousands of New Canadians, as well as those who have come to this country from the Ukraine and elsewhere since the Bolshevik Revolution. In the second place, Canada's international prestige would suffer in the eyes of people in the uncommitted countries of Africa and Asia. The oppressed victims of Soviet imperialism in countries behind the Iron Curtain would regard a Canadian invitation to Khrushchev as a betrayal, and the Kremlin would be quick to claim that such an invitation was proof that Canada itself was a mere satellite of the U.S., acting under Washington's orders. Worse still, Khrushchev might seize upon the occasion of such a visit to voice harsh criticism of the U.S. The embarrassment of Canada should this happen would be acute.

Finally, the Government at Ottawa should consider the domestic political implications of inviting Khruschev to visit Canada. Certain it is that such an invitation would have a most unfavorable effect so far as the New Canadian vote is concerned.

—*The Letter Review.*

Standard Brand Beef

The amount of Canada Standard brand beef being stamped across the country is increasing steadily, reports Elgin Senn, chief of the Grading Section, Livestock Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

He notes that the new grade, introduced a year ago to fill a gap in the national beef grades, is being used in western provinces, Quebec, and, to a lesser degree, Ontario.

Standard grade was established for moderately lean beef preferred by economy-minded housewives, the Department of National Defence, and persons wanting to cut down on fat for health reasons.

"It appears quite possible that with the demand for leaner beef, producers may find it profitable to market their cattle with less finish than required for Choice or Good grades with a resulting saving on feed costs," comments Mr. Senn.

Brown ink is used with the grade name on the brand to distinguish Standard grade from the Choice or Red Brand and the Good or Blue Brand. This new grade includes steers and heifers of top medium or better conformation with a light covering of fat over most of the exterior which must not exceed the fat on the middle of the Canada Good grade.

Standard grade last year averaged 9 per cent of total Canadian slaughterings and, for the first four months this year, it has accounted for 9.5 per cent.

This year, up to May 2, Standard formed 14 per cent of total beef slaughtered in Saskatchewan; 11.5 per cent in Manitoba; 10.9 per cent in Ontario; 7 7 per cent in Alberta; 6.0 per cent in British Columbia; 4.2 per cent in Quebec; and 19.5 per cent in the Atlantic Provinces.

Alta. Making Butter Oil

"Another milestone in Alberta's dairy industry" was how Dairy Commissioner D. H. McCallum described the new plant at Camrose of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, which was recently opened by Premier E C Manning.

Two products are being made here that have not before been manufactured in the province. They are butter oil and spray-dried skim milk powder.

Butter oil is butterfat from which most of the moisture has been removed. It can be stored much more readily than butter—a definite advantage during the flush season and at points where large stocks of butter have to be maintained. Butter oil can be stored at 50 degrees Fahrenheit compared with the zero degree temperature required for prolonged storage of butter.

For one who never knows what she wants, today's woman is quite apt at getting it.

Minutes M.D. Council of Starland, No. 47

Regular meeting of the Council of the Municipal District of Starland, No. 47, was held in the Municipal office, at Morrin, on Tuesday, August 11th, 1959, at 9:00 a m.

Members present as follows: Reeve McLaren, Deputy Reeve Nelson; Councillors Chambers, Brown, Parry.

Minutes of the regular meeting of July 14th were read and approved, on motion of Councillor Parry.

Moved by Deputy Reeve Nelson, that old road diversion of 1.50 acres on N.W.¼ 2-34-21-w4 be cancelled and that the Director of Surveys, Department of Highways, Edmonton, be so advised. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Parry, that Council approve of final arrangements regarding establishment of the Starland Farm Purchase Board with Hugh S McLaren, Delia, as Municipal District representative; Howard L MacDermid, Drumheller, as Department of Agriculture representative; and Archie C. Dodd, Morrin, as Treasury Department representative; also that Donald J. Merritt, Morrin, act as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board Carried.

Mr. R. C. Ells, Rowley, interviewed Council in regards to account for replacing line of Lloyd Mutual Telephone Company on account of road construction.

Moved by Reeve McLaren, that one model 258 Kirk's Furnace and model G14 stoker be purchased from Kirk's Heating Ltd., Three Hills, and that said furnace and stoker unit, along with complete carbon monoxide ventilating system, be installed in the municipal garage, Morrin, at a total cost of $3,280 00, less 5% discount for cash, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

By-law No. 327 was accordingly given three readings, and passed unanimously.

Geo. W. Robertson reported on Field Supervisor and Civil Defence activities for the past month.

Reports were accepted by the Council, on motion of Deputy Reeve Nelson.

Moved by Councillor Brown, that the sum of $500 00 be granted the Salvation Army, Calgary Branch, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed Carried.

Moved by Deputy Reeve Nelson, that the sum of $150 00 be granted the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Calgary Branch, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Chambers, that the sum of $50.00 be granted Wood's Christian Homes, Calgary, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Reeve McLaren that the sum of $50 00 be granted the Providence Creche, Calgary, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Parry that the sum of $50 00 be granted the Canadian Mental Health Association, Southern Alberta Region, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Brown that the sum of $25.00 be granted the Farmer's Union of Alberta, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Deputy Reeve Nelson that the sum of $50 00 be granted the Hudson Bay Route Association, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Chambers that the sum of $150 00 be granted the Drumheller and District Agricultural Society, and that the necessary by-law covering same be passed. Carried.

Moved by Reeve McLaren and carried, that a by-law be passed covering the above listed grants.

By-law No. 328 was accordingly given First, Second and Third readings and passed unanimously.

Moved by Councillor Brown and carried, that application of Canadian Utilities Ltd. for extension of Munson R.E.A.L (w.o. 999-168) be approved as to the Installation in Starland municipality, and that the Reeve and Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to sign route maps and resolution.

Letter was read from the Secretary, Alberta Assessment Appeal Board, Edmonton, advising that the Board will sit on Tuesday, August 25th, to hear appeals from Court of Revision.

The monthly Financial Statement as presented by the Secretary-Treasurer was accepted by the Council and signed by the Reeve.

Meeting adjourned on motion of Councillor Parry.

Next meeting on Tuesday, September 8th, 1959, at 9:00 a.m.

CUMINO SWEET CLOVER

Research Station Weekly Letter
Lethbridge, Alberta
D. B. Wilson Pasture Investigations

Sweet clover has been a valuable legume crop in Western Canada for many years; but its complete acceptance has been hampered by a certain objectionable feature, its content of coumarin Coumarin is the chemical compound responsible for the bitter taste of sweet clover. Elimination of this compound has been the objective of plant breeders for many years. The release of Cumino as a licensed variety culminated breeding work that was begun at the Canada Department of Agriculture Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon, in 1946. Cumino is free, or practically so, of coumarin.

The objection to coumarin is two-fold. In the first place, its bitter taste may be transferred to another crop. For example the presence of volunteer sweet clover plants in a wheat field at harvest time will often result in "Melilot taint" of the harvested wheat. The second objection is that it may undergo chemical transformation to a compound that has the property of reducing the clotting ability of blood. As a consequence animals may die from external or internal haemorrhage as a direct result of eating sweet clover. The danger is not as great as it might first appear, for the chemical transformation occurs only under conditions that cause spoilage of hay or silage. Nevertheless, it is important to avoid feeding sweet clover that is suspected of spoilage.

It has been reported that the variety Cumino will not cause bloat in ruminant animals. This is in error, however, no such claim having been made by the plant breeders who developed it. Sweet clover can cause bloat, although it is generally considered less dangerous than alfalfa.

Cumino has white flowers and an erect habit of growth. There are no features that distinguish it from other similar varieties except the lack of coumarin. One method of detecting coumarin, although by no means infallible, is chewing the green leaves of sweet clover and noting the bitter taste. This taste is not present in Cumino.

Seed of this variety is still scarce, but the supply is being increased rapidly. Enquiries as to registered seed stocks should be directed to Mr, O G. Bratvold, Supervisor, Crop Improvement Service, Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

THISTLE CONTROL

Much can and should be done now to prevent perennial sow thistles and Canada thistles from maturing and scattering their seeds, advises Alberta's Supervisor of Soils and Weed Control, W. Lobay.

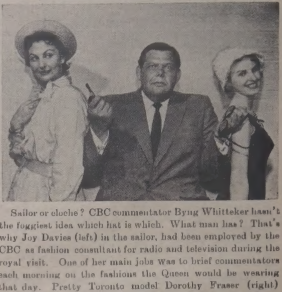
One of the most effective ways of dealing with patches of thistles on non-crop land is to spray them with 2,4-D ester at rates up to 16 ounces of acid per acre. This will prevent the plants from seed setting and in some instances may eliminate them altogether. Regarding thistle control in grain crops, Mr. Lobay says it is quite safe to spray wheat and barley from the milk stage to full maturity. Infestations in these crops should be treated now with 2 4-D ester at rates not higher than 10 ounces of acid per acre. In cases where only a few small patches are involed the thistles should be pulled by hand or cut with the mower.

Agricultural Service Boards in municipalities are doing a great deal to promote, encourage and assist in the control of thistles The Department of Agriculture is also soliciting the co-operation of all farmers and others who own property on which these weeds are evident to take immediate action and thus prevent futher and more extensive problems later on.

For further information regarding thistle control, contact your local field supervisor or district agriculturist; or write to the Field Crops Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Most men will lend a hand much quicker than they will money.

WHICH IS WHICH?



Sailor or cloche? CBC commentator Byng Whitteker hasn't the foggiest idea which hat is which. What man has? That's why Joy Davies (left) in the sailor, had been employed by the CBC as fashion consultant for radio and television during the royal visit. One of her main jobs was to brief commentators each morning on the fashions the Queen would be wearing that day. Pretty Toronto model Dorothy Fraser (right) models the cloche.

Safety First For Children

Approximately five hundred child fatalities occurred in Canada last year as a result of home accidents And for every child who died four were permanently injured. To prevent home accidents constant vigilance is necessary. Many could be prevented if the following precautions recommended in August Chatelaine were taken.

1. Never leave children alone in the house.
2. Keep your cedar chest locked, and the key out of sight.
3 Don't let children play with airtight plastic bags—they can cause suffocation.
4. Store medicines, insecticides, cleaning compounds, etc. out of reach on top shelves or in locked cupboards.
5 Train children not to play with electric cords or sockets or sharp household utensils.
6. Put matches and cigarette lighters out of reach.
7. Keep cooking pots away from the edge of the range and turn the handles to the centre.
8 A gate at the top of the stairs will prevent injurous Jack-and-Jill tumbles.
9. Do not wax uncarpeted stairs and keep scatter rugs away from the top of the stairs.

In the year ending March 31, 1959, the CBC will have a deficit estimated at $42 million.

—Quick Canadian Facts

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☐ Le Samedi (French)	4.10
☐ Argosy (Man's Magazine)	4.60
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☐ Mayfair	3.10
☐ Woman's Home Companion	4.25
☐ McCall's Magazine	3.90
☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	2.75
☐ True Story	3.25
☐ Parents' Magazine	3.60
☐ Western Producer	2.75
☐ American Girl	3.75
☐ Compact (10 issues)	4.10
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☐ Children's Digest (10 issues)	4.10

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☐ Saturday Night (bi-weekly)	1 Yr.
☐ Country Guide	2 Yrs.
☐ Chatelaine	1 Yr.
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☐ Saskatchewan Farmer	2 Yrs.
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Fish thrive in Altona sewer lagoon

—RED RIVER VALLEY ECHO,
Altona, Man.

Altona's sewer lagoon is operating perfectly. There is no smell, the water is clear and it is supporting 21 fish.

The fish, 20 catfish and one carp, were put into the water as an experiment by Edwin Abel and Ed Kehler on different occasions. Thus far they have been thriving in their new habitat. They were caught in the Red River but were only 10 inches long.

W. Flattery, of the Manitoba department of health, sanitation branch, says their survival shows that the lagoon is doing its job almost perfectly, since the fish would die with more than a minimum amount of pollution in the water. The length of their lives will depend on the load of sewage going into the units; a considerable load during a short time might kill them. If they live till winter they will probably die after the ice is formed due to collected gases, he said.

The fish themselves are not polluted even though they live on the organic wastes, he said, and would probably be fit to eat.

If this story sounds fishy to you, it must be your suspicious nature.

CAUSE OF FATIGUE

Fatigue may have other causes than hard manual labor. Fear, discontent, faulty diet, health problems or worries over domestic or business troubles may be contributory factors. Lack of sleep is another possible cause. The person who skips his vacation or holidays may suffer from fatigue and be in need of a change of scene and activities.

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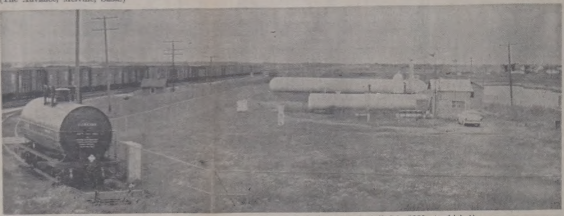
(The Advance, Melville, Sask.)



THE LAST TANK of butane gas that will likely be shipped into Melville by Central Gas Utilities is shown in the company's storage yard, above. SPC will take over from the company July 15, at which time natural gas will have reached Melville. The plant above was installed in 1953 at which time propane gas was sold to customers. The switch-over to butane came in 1955 for economic reasons. It is expected that plant equipment, purchased for salvage value, will be dismantled and hauled away.

A change of pace

—THE EMPIRE-ADVANCE,
Virden, Man.

Of all changes brought about by the mechanistic speed-up of the last 60 years none is more striking than the alterations in circumstances of foreign travel.

The circumstances, and the resultant increase in the numbers of people who each year cross an ocean or two for a few days, a month or a season. Time was when the people who move from continent to continent were limited to specific classes: sons of the wealthy making the Grand Tour, frock-coated gentlemen from the higher echelons of diplomacy or commerce, adventurers and explorers. The only way considerable numbers of the populace moved about was in the shape of wartime forces.

Now, when Canada and Europe are less than a day apart, that youngster leaning on the top parapet of the Eiffel Tower may be a high-school student from Virden, or this matron at Niagara, a tourist from Canberra. There are thousands of their kind.

The question naturally arises as to whether this increased mingling of comparatively large parts of the population for brief periods does anything to increase good will between the visitors and the visited. Whether, under the shadow of vastly "improved" methods of warfare, there is a deepening in the reservoir of warmth in the hearts of the people concerned.

It is a hard question to answer. So many travellers take to the roads, the sea-lanes and the air merely to kill time, to look rather than to live.

A suggestion one might make is that men and women who are whisked from one continent to another in a day's time should change pace for a while when they get where they're going.

Visit St. Paul's and the Abbey, the Louvre and the Sistine Chapel, sure. But keep some part of every trip secret from the hurry and the tour conductors. Become familiar for a little with some sketch of country, some street corner, perhaps, that they will think of later with a sense of recognition, woven into their living.

The French writer-flyer Saint-Exupery in his parable The Little Prince tells the story of the business man who invented a pill to quench thirst. By taking the pill one could do without water and thus save 53 minutes a week. But save it for what?

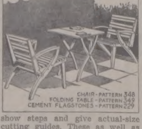
"As for me," said the little prince, "if I had 53 minutes to spend as I liked, I should walk at my leisure towards a spring of fresh water."

It is nonsense to regret the speed-up. How would it be if more people used it to get within walking distance of the springs?

Safety tip — Take long swims only if you are accompanied by a boat. Make every week water safe this summer. Think—don't sink!

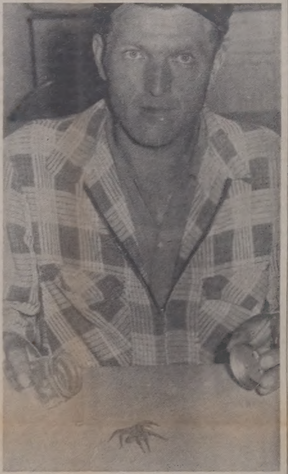
Yard furnishings

Yard furnishings such as these chairs and folding table are light and graceful. Easy to make of stock sizes of lumber too. Chair Pattern 348 and table Pattern 349 show steps and give actual-size cutting guides. These as well as the flagstone pattern are 40c each. The chairs and table are included in Garden Furniture Packet No. 60 for $1.75.



Home Workshop Patterns,
Department P.P.L.,
4433 West 5th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

(The Sun, Swift Current, Sask.)



TAKING NO CHANCES with the poisonous tarantula brought into The Sun office by Henry Wiens, the photographer put the glass jar with the spider in the freezer while interviewing the man who brought it in. When the tarantula was sufficiently chilled to slow down his reactions, this picture was quickly taken. As soon as it was finished, the tarantula came out of its coma. A poke with a pencil made it rear up in a menacing position. However, with the aid of a large handkerchief, the poisonous spider was bottled up again without inflicting any casualties.

Tarantula found in warehouse box-car

Only two days after Little Miss Muffet and the Spider won the grand award in the Frontier Days parade, another kind of spider, more deadly than the fairy-tale one, made its appearance in Swift Current.

Henry Wiens, 304 4th Avenue S.E., came into The Sun office, carrying a glass jar bearing a live "banana spider" — the poisonous tarantula.

Wiens, a carman with the CPR, was checking an empty box-car with a friend about 1 a.m. The car had brought in a load of bananas that had been unloaded into a warehouse the previous night.

The light from his carbide lamp picked up a strange object moving on top of the plastic bags that had covered the banana-stocks.

Coming closer to investigate, Wiens saw a furry-legged spider with a four-inch spread moving slowly across the bags.

Wiens said he had heard about spiders being found in banana shipments, but he had never encountered one before.

He threw plastic bags over the tarantula and then rolled them into a ball with the spider safely in the centre. He procured a glass jar from a cafe later in the morning and put the tarantula into it after perforating the lid.

Big as saucer

The tarantula's body is about one inch across. When prodded, the leg-spread expands to about four inches in diameter, with the front two legs ready to pounce on any intruder.

Wiens said he planned to give the spider to the city museum.

The tarantula, Lycosa Tarantula, is a species of spider which spins no webs, but makes a burrow under small rocks where it lies waiting for a hapless victim. Although its bite is poisonous, it has been much exaggerated, being no worse than that of other poisonous spiders.

There is a legend, believed to have originated in Italy in the 16th century, that an epidemic dancing mania arises in those who have been bitten by the tarantula. The dance, called tarantella, was popularly considered to be a remedy against tarantism, the dancing mania.

A MATTER OF FEET

A girl whose job entails much standing or walking should wear shoes with heels that will support her weight. The shoes she wears should be suitable for her work, with firm uppers and well-fitted last. Bare feet in fragile sandal type shoes are exposed to dirt and germs of the street, and should be washed thoroughly before retiring for the night.

Ogopogo

—THE BULLETIN, Brooks, Alta.

Do you know what Ogopogo is?

Most readers will instantly answer "yes." Then they will go on to explain that it is a fabled monster resembling a sea serpent that appears at intervals in Okanagan lake in British Columbia.

It seems a pity to disturb that story but it is not true

Ogopogo is Advertising.

Usually, towards the end of June each year, old Ogopogo is resurrected and his story flashed on press wires across Canada.

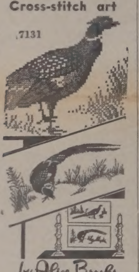
Readers catch the name, wander through the pages of their paper, and then turn back to read what the old rascal is up to now.

Their minds wander to the Okanagan valley and divisions of beauty and peace of the mountain lakes appear before them. It's holiday time and they think "why not go to the Okanagan for our holiday this year?"

All on account of Ogopogo.

The good old sea serpent is a real asset to the interior of British Columbia. He's worth thousands of dollars. Such an asset daren't be allowed to die.

Cross-stitch art



A prize pair — realistically detailed to create a dramatic effect above mantel or on table.

So vivid—you'd think they were painted in oils. Yet it's all 6-to-the-inch cross-stitch. Pattern 7131: pheasant transfers 8 x 21 inches; color chart.

Send thirty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly Name, Address, Pattern Number and send to:

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto

Woman's Way

MADELEINE LEVASON

PREMIUM PROBLEM

It seems rather ridiculous that buying a box of soap has become a problem in this day and age, but a problem it certainly is.

All the women I know are constantly switching brands, not because they like or dislike the washing qualities of the various suds, but because they are fed up with a surplus of those "darn premiums."

"Just how many extra cloths, towels, spoons or dishes can you use?" is the common wail, even among those who originally liked the idea of premiums.

One finally rebelled against a growing collection of plastic brushes, by mailing them back to the soap company. "These brushes have become a problem to me," she wrote. "I thought if I sent them back they would then be your problem."

She says the soap company replied apologetically that it had been reluctantly forced into the premium game by the activities of its competitors.

Other women tell me the face cloths and hand towels premiums make "dandy rags" but they would much rather have the soap that the premiums have displaced in the box. Ill-assorted collections of cups and plates are a real annoyance.

The merchandising experts who started the premium merry-go-round would be amazed to hear the resentful comments they arouse in any group of women today.

"Who wants that junk? Who do they think they are fooling, we know we are paying for the stuff with less soap and higher prices."

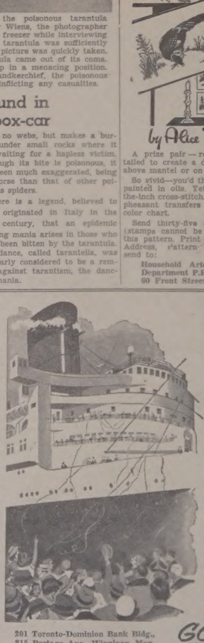
What rankles most, apparently, is that women can't show their disapproval by simply not buying soap. They feel the consumer has a right to a choice . . . a choice or a premium or a reduced price.

Louis Riel's fiddle to be played again

During his recital on July 28th at Saskatchewan House Summer Festival, Howard Leyton-Brown, Director of the Regina Conservatory, played Louis Riel's fiddle, which was lent to the Summer Festival by Provincial Archives. It was donated to the Archives in 1958 by Mrs. Catherine G. Milne of 159 Cook Street, Victoria, whose husband, William Milne, was for many years ferry man near St. Laurent. He was given the fiddle by Jerome Rachett, a Metis, whose family had long lived in the St. Laurent district. During the 1885 uprising Mr. Rachett's uncle and father were closely associated with Gabriel Dumont and were given Louis Riel's fiddle after the uprising.

Louis Riel was by way of being a composer in his own right and often played the fiddle as a relaxation.

The Almighty dollar commands a lot of respect. But it doesn't go as far as politness.



Pleasure... *is a thrill called Ocean Travel*

At sea with Cunard tomorrow . . . new lands, new faces and old friends only a few enchanting days away. For the most delightful, most relaxing way of making your holiday dreams come true, nothing can surpass the thrill of a Cunard ocean voyage to Europe . . . or a sunlit cruise to far-off lands.

Wherever you go, whenever you travel with Cunard, all pleasures take on new, exciting dimensions. Luxurious staterooms . . . outstanding service . . . entertainment to suit every taste . . . in short, the perfect setting for a holiday you will never forget!

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BRANCHES AT: Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver

Assiniboine Walleye tops in the nation

—THE ENTERPRISE,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Fish caught on rod and reel in Manitoba waters in 1958 captured a major share of the awards issued by Hunting and Fishing in Canada (Magazine)—sponsors of Canada's only national angling contest.

One hundred and seven of a total of 138 awards were won by Manitoba heavyweights — and the Assiniboine river takes a back seat to no location in the province when it comes to providing walleye (pickerel) for the angler.

In the walleye division, Manitoba fish clinched 24 of 33 awards. The Assiniboine river contributed eight winners and the Winnipeg river seven.

Tops from the Assiniboine was an 11 pound 12 ounce whopper. In all the river turned up three in the 11 pound class, two more better than 10 pounds, and three nine pounds or better. Lake Manitoba gave up another in the 11 pound division.

Northern pike

Northern pike from 38 different lakes and rivers in many areas of the province captured 67 of 76 awards, including 36 of the first 37 places.

A 28-pound, 12 ounce specimen from Lac du Bonnet took first place and a 25-pounder from Clear Lake, Riding Mountain National Park placing second. Third place went to a 24-pound, 8-ounce lunker from Dorothy lake, on the Winnipeg river.

Seventeen northern pike winners were taken in the Winnipeg river, with six of these being hooked in Lac du Bonnet. Pelican lake in southern Manitoba, and Clear lake in Riding Mountain, produced six winners each. Lake Audy, also in the Riding Mountain National Park yielded five winners.

Other winners

Manitoba smallmouth bass won three of eight awards, and three out of nine awards for lake trout went to Manitoba lakes. Second place was won by a 42-pound, 8-ounce specimen from Clearwater lake at The Pas.

Only three awards were given for rainbow trout, a 6-pound, 10-ounce beauty from Katherine lake in Riding Mountain National Park placing second in the national field.

Manitoba speckled brook trout took seven of 14 awards.

SAME SOUNDS

She shut off the record player and turned excitedly to her father.

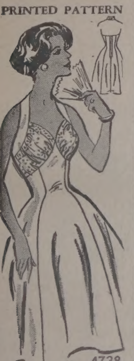
"Daddy!" she exclaimed, "that is the latest Rock 'n' Roll record. Did you ever hear anything so wonderful?"

"No," he replied wearily. "I can't say I have, although I once heard a collision between a wagon load of empty milk cans and a farm cart filled with ducks!"

Things could be worse. Suppose your errors were tabulated and published every day, like those of a ballplayer.

Cut a divine shape

PRINTED PATTERN



Behold the beautiful shaping of the bosom — gathered and seamed to give a divine line to all sun lovers. Back curved low, above princess skirt.

Printed Pattern 4738: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 requires 5 yards 35-inch; ¼ yard 35-inch contrast.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly size, name, address, style number, to

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

(The Review, Weyburn, Sask.)

DURING the June round-up at the Laurier pasture near Radville, 2,600 head of cattle are brought into the corral for spraying against horn flies and other parasites. —Review photo.

WITH ALL THE SKILL of the cowmen of old, pasture riders John Demyer and George Kernahan, rope a calf, throw it, and affix ear tags for identification. —Review photo.

37,000 Acres of Wild West

Across the vast central plains of North America, the invading settler with his need for property boundaries laid a pattern of fences over the open prairie, pushing back the frontier and with it the large herds that grazed the free lands and roamed at will.

In southern Saskatchewan, ranching has never quite disappeared but as the open range vanished, the herds diminshed; the crop farmer-immigrant with his pioneer family took over, while the rough, two-fisted, dashing figure that still captures the imagination of the world—the cowboy—faded into the receding west in the wake of his dogies.

Long after the large herd became a thing of the past, however, changing conditions in this province brought back a touch of the wild west, which is here today, and shows every indication of remaining an integral part of our prairie life.

When the hot, dry thirties stripped the farmer's pasture of every blade of grass which might feed even a small herd of beef cattle, the federal government stepped in, purchased sub-marginal lands, and set out to establish pastures which would accommodate all the cattle in the area, even during the dry years.

One of the largest of these, and one of the largest in western Canada, is the Laurier pasture southeast of Weyburn, and almost touching Radville.

Occupying over 37,000 acres of land, which amounts to almost 60 sections, this pasture provides grazing for up to 3,200 head of cattle in some years, and 2,600 in a year like this, when dry spring conditions compelled authorities to limit patronage to farmers in the immediate area.

50 Mile radius

The Laurier pasture is operated for the PFRA by Wilf Avison, an Englishman who has managed, somehow, to cross the "race barrier" which logically should exclude him from a cowpuncher's job—even as a manager.

From May 1, when the first cattle are brought in by some of the 140 patrons who use the pasture, to Nov. 1, when the fall roundup has brought all the animals into the corrals for owners to pick up, Mr. Avison and his two regular cowpunchers, John Demyer of Kisbey and George Kernahan of Stoughton, assume responsibility for the well being of their charges, and do it well.

When the cattle are first brought in each animal is sprayed for warble flies, branded, and new ear tags affixed for a double identity and ownership check.

Then they are released into the vast pastures, and the guardians' responsibility is to make sure there is ample pasture and water, and to make periodic inspections of the herd to check on the general condition of the cattle.

This is made less difficult by a practice which has become customary in recent years—a June round up when all animals are sprayed for horn flies, lice and ticks.

At this time the services of extra riders—if available—are employed, and every head of livestock is brought back into the corrals for a protective covering of insecticide (about one-third of a gallon per animal), which in dry weather, protects them for several weeks from the parasites which rob them of health and strength.

Good conditions

At this year's roundup, The Review was privileged to have a representative at the east corral of the Laurier pasture at round-up time, and to interview Mr. Avison and his cowhands concerning their job, and the general condition of the herd.

Mr. Avison, looking as western as any TV hero, expressed great satisfaction with the condition of the animals this year, saying that in the entire roundup, only one case of hoof rot has been discovered, and that in general, the herd appeared to be in excellent physical condition.

Mr. Avison remarked particularly on excellent pasture recovery during recent weeks. He admitted having been worried in late May and early June before the heavy rains came along, despite the fact that snow had piled up in the pasture fairly well last winter, and all the dugouts had been full to begin with.

The June rains, which amounted to several desperately needed inches, has brought about satisfactory pasture conditions, and, he said, there was nothing to worry about now.

The round-up itself is a thrilling thing to watch—seeing the cowboys as genuine and as good-looking as anything out of Hollywood, driving in several hundred cattle, their shrill "ki-yi-yi" blending with the plaintive bellowing of the herd and stamping the atmosphere with a proud and defiant western trademark; a reminder that our way of life today still has its roots in things as basic as the sucking calf running stiff-legged beside its clumsy, rather stupid, but invaluable mother.

Once in a while a frightened calf makes a run for freedom, and the riders are called upon to show their skill with a lariat, which they do as competently as a secretary taking a letter, or a pilot guiding his plane.

Oblivious of the fact that it is living in an age when these things are considered as part of the past, the horse plays its part in the performance as faithfully as its grandsire and dames of half a century ago, and gets its reward in the same closeness and affection between horse and rider that have existed wherever the two work together.

In the corral, calves born since their mothers were brought in, are tagged, and others are checked to make sure the identifying ear tags are still affixed.

Then they are taken, cows, bulls and calves, a hundred or so at a time, and sprayed from head to tail with the chemicals that will keep them healthy and pest-free through most of the summer.

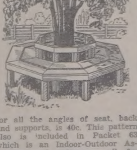
Released again to the freedom of the pasture, they go their contented way, forgetting quickly the inconvenience of the round-up, while the bone-weary range rider retires at day's end to his cottage at the beautiful PFRA farm and rests for another gruelling day.

The round-up is a wonderful thing to watch, both as a sight to see, and a reminder of the things that make our way of life.

Remember it at fall round-up time; drive out with your family, pull up a cactus and sit down. It's free, and it's certainly worth seeing.

Bench

Build this bench around a tree and you will have a shady place to sit. The construction offers no problems. Pattern 437, which gives actual-size cutting guides



for all the angles of seat, back and supports, is 40c. This pattern also is included in Packet 63 which is an Indoor-Outdoor Assortment of patterns — all for $1.75.

Department P.P.L.,
Home Workshop Patterns,
4433 West 5th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

TICKS

When camping or spending much time in the woods, care should be taken to see that ticks, a so-called insect that sucks blood, does not attach itself to the skin. They fasten upon the flesh of humans or animals until they are gorged and then drop off but the wound can be dangerous to children or animals. If one of these pests is discovered, it should not be pulled off so that the head remains in the skin where it can cause infection. Covering the tick with vaseline or nailpolish will cause it to loosen its hold. The wound should be painted with an antiseptic.

DRIVE WITH CARE—THE LIFE YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN

Saskatchewan House Summer Festival last week

The last week of the Saskatchewan House Summer Festival in Regina opened with a visit by Rafael Druian and John Simms who had been giving masterly performances of violin and piano works at the University of Saskatchewan Music Festival. They played a programme of Bach, Mozart and Beethoven on Monday, August 3rd.

On Tuesday, August 4th, an experimental programme of poetry reading and music took place.

On Wednesday a film was shown which was accounted, at Brussel's Fair last year, one of the 10 best films ever made, Eistensteins, "Ivan the Terrible". This Russian film was supported by a short, "Festival in Edinburgh" with narration by Alastair Simm.

On Thursday, August 6, three folk singers, Maria Trebuss, Virginia Prepchuk and Paul Konoplenko rendered a programme of Roumanian, Hungarian and Ukrainian songs. Mr. Konoplenko also played an unusual Ukrainian instrument which was practically extinct, the "kobza". He had this instrument specially made in Canada for him.

On Friday, August 7th, Doctor Gordon Snelgrove from the University of Saskatchewan gave a lecture on "French Canadian Art", illustrated with many colored slides.

The Festival closed on Saturday, August 8, with a Grand Festival Dance in the ballroom of Saskatchewan House. This ballroom, in the years when the House was Lieutenant - Governors' residence, was the scene of many enjoyable social events and once again thrilled to the music of an orchestra on closing night of the Festival.

Fish bites fish

The big ones always get away, and this fish story is no exception from that angle. But it is a little different when the big fish got away after a 10-minute struggle in which it was never on the hook.

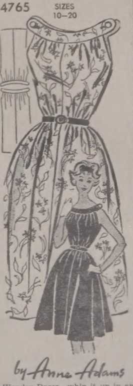
Bob Muir and his wife, of Hendon, and a friend, Royce Nygren, of Rose Valley, were fishing at the west end of Barrier Lake when Mr. Muir hooked an eight-inch fish. Before he could land it a large jackfish, weighing approximately 10 pounds, Mr. Muir estimated, caught the small fish in its mouth.

Mr. Muir reports that he played the line for over 10 minutes with both fish on the end of it. Finally he landed the small fish somewhat chewed about the middle.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Many employers who have taken older employees on the staff, find that these senior workers often have special skills, improved through good early training and long experience. The older people are reported to be less prone to absenteeism and, where heavy manual labor is not involved, can compete well with their younger fellow workers.

Cinch to sew



Wonder Dress—whip it up in an afternoon, enjoy it all summer. No waist seams or fitting worries —cinch with a belt. No frills — irons quick as a wink. Note breezy, scooped neck.

Printed Pattern 4765: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 5¼ yards 35-inch.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, Name, Address, Style Number. Send order to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Editorials from Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

Things we don't like

(The Arrow Lake News, Nakusp, B.C.)

It seems natural for human beings to dislike certain kinds of wildlife, at least so far as contact is concerned. Some aversions are justified by dangers, others do not seem to have any practical reason. Most of even the most repulsive creatures are useful in their way.

Take spiders. While all are poisonous, most of them are quite harmless to mankind, and, moreover, spider lovers say the little creatures have no wish to hurt us. The spider's looks are against it, but nature is tolerant of appearances and spiders are among the earth's most valuable citizens. They attend strictly to their own business of doing away with untold numbers of insects.

Snakes are disliked. There are 135 kinds in Canada and the United States, of which only 20 are poisonous. Compared with the seven footed reptile with three eyes found in the Karro desert, South Africa in 1932, they are not terrifying in appearance. Small Canadian snakes feed on insect larvae, crickets, spiders and earthworms. The medium kinds range up to a diet of frogs, toads, and fish; large snakes feed on squirrels, rabbits, birds, while some seek birds eggs. The non-poisonous, rodent-eating species found in Canada are of economic value and should not be killed.

Earthworms, which are too much like snakes in appearance to become greatly beloved, stir up the soil and make farms more fertile. Darwin found that worms on an average pass 10 tons of the soil on an acre of ground through their bodies every year, and remarks "it may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world."

Just because we do not like an animal is no reason for persecuting it. In fact, it is an offence under the Criminal Code of Canada to cause unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to an animal or bird.—Transcona News.

★ ★ ★

Standards of dress

(The Globe, Lacombe, Alta.)

Calgary public school board has taken a stern but not unreasonable view of dress for students in the classroom. New regulations which have been approved may not be popular with all, but they will do away with sloppy dress which authorities claim leads to sloppy school work.

Coming under the ban for boys are studded leather jackets, heavy windbreakers designed for outdoor wear, unsightly jeans and shorts, and chains on clothing. Girls are forbidden to wear blue jeans, slim jims, pedal pushers, hair curlers and shorts. Starting next fall, any student arriving at school improperly attired will be required to change before being re-admitted to class.

The ruling is sensible, and will not create a hardship on the family budget. There is a wide variety of economical clothing available for the girls, including dresses, and skirts and blouses, which are superior in appearance to slack-type garments. The school board has made an allowance for the use of slacks for girls on cold days, but they must change into suitable clothing prior to entering classrooms.

For the boys, proper standards of dress include slacks or trousers, shirt properly closed and worn inside the jacket, sweater or indoor jacket, and shoes without metal cleats or studs.

It is the parent's responsibility to clothe their children for school, but they seem to lose control when faced with the child's penchant to conform with the dress of fellow students. The choice of "what everybody wears" has not always been good.

Calgary's action to enforce the use of clothes in good taste could well be emulated at other schools in the province.

WAGE EARNER

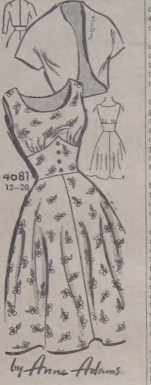
In 1954 the average Canadian factory worker could buy a mechanical refrigerator with the wages earned in 255 hours of work; in 1959 a larger and improved model could be bought with the pay cheque from 151 hours of work.

NEW CALEDONIA

The explorer Simon Fraser originally called what is now the British Columbia mainland by the name of New Caledonia, a poetical term for Scotland, a land Fraser had never seen but that he thought resembled our west coast.

WHAT MAKES IT TICK — Army cadets at the Dundurn Cadet Camp learning 'how the internal combustion engine works.' S/sgt. Bob Casement of Regina explains the movement of the pistons to a class of cadets on a transport operators course. During the seven weeks camp they will also receive instruction in swimming and have an opportunity to go fishing at Candle Lake, Northeast of Prince Albert. The highlight of the summer will be the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to Dundurn where space is being arranged for the cadets to see HM. Left to right are: Cadet Charles Badger, Kamsack; S/sgt. Casement, Cadet Albert Sanderson, Kinistino, and Cadet Kenneth Bird of Selkirk, Man. —National Defence photo.

Sew-very-easy PRINTED PATTERN



A cool curve of neckline for sun or star-time—cover-up bolero for your busy day life. Easy-to-sew—waist is nicely nipped above breezy, 4-gore skirt.

Printed Pattern 4681: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 dress requires 5¼ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero 1⅜ yards.

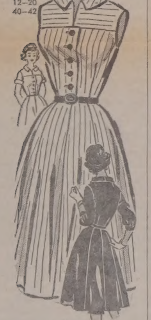
Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, Name, Address Style No., to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Smart daytimer

PRINTED PATTERN
4750
SIZES
12–20
40–42



Daytime success! Sure to be the busiest dress in your wardrobe for office or home, work or play. Choose stripes or solids for this shirtwaist with a nipped waist, rippling skirt.

Printed Pattern 4750: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 35-inch.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send Forty Cents (40c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, Name, Address, Style Number, to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

The first Canadian coins were 5- and 15-sol silver pieces issued by King Louis the 14th of France.

ENJOY
LIVING
✚
SWIM
SAFELY

Exhibition attendance equals record

A record equalling attendance of over 10,000 was recorded as the 47th annual Estevan Summer Fair closed.

A booming and colorful display of fireworks closed out the three-day exhibition and also marked the end of Jubilee Week celebrations marking Estevan's 60th anniversary.

While at times rains threatened to seriously curtail fair activities, generally favourable conditions over most of three days saw the attendance of last year, when rain cut attendance considerably, topped by about 2,000, and the previous record attendance of over 10,000 in 1957 equalled or bettered.

Grandstand attendance of 7,200 the 5,055 of last year, 660 Thurs- the 5,005 of last year, 660 Thursday, 1,680 Friday and 4,817 Saturday.

Top gate attendance was recorded Saturday when 3,490 paid admission; 2,857 attended Thursday including 900 children admitted free (500 by the Elks Lodge following the children's parade and 400 others came in on complimentary tickets distributed by local merchants), and Friday's attendance was 2,177. This along with 1,700 Agricultural Society memberships sold which include admissions, adds up to 10,224.

Entries of exhibits also increased over last year's record. The livestock show, the heart of the fair, again saw many well known breeders throughout the province exhibiting.

Provincial agriculture minister I. C. Nollet officially opened the fair Friday night when the annual livestock parade was also held in front of the grandstand.

Other major events during the three days were parades on Thursday and Friday, the 4-H calf sale and show Saturday, the farm boys' and girls' camps, grandstand and midway attractions, and harness, running and stock car races.

(The Mercury, Estevan, Sask.)

PROFIT AND TAXES

On each $1.00 worth of sales, Canadian manufacturers averaged a profit of 4.6 cents in 1958. In the year corporation income taxes took 3.6 cents on each $1.00 on sales.

Don't brag, it isn't the whistle that pulls the train.

Alberta's fastest growing cities

—ALBERTA COUNTRY LIFE,
Edmonton, Alta.

The two fastest growing cities in Alberta appear to be Lloydminster on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border and Wetaskiwin in central Alberta.

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics says the value of construction in Wetaskiwin during the first four months of this year increased by 455 percent over last year to nearly $175,000.

The value of building permits in Lloydminster jumped 400 percent to nearly $532,000.

HOMESTEAD WAGON, comedy class winner. Entered by T. McLean and Sons, it also appeared in the children's parade.

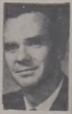
PRODUCERS' PIPELINES, tops in industrial class.

ESTEVAN LIONS CLUB, fraternal class winner.

MOOSE LODGE, Crosby, N.D., best float in parade.

Outer things do not count

The personal physical signs of Christianity are not shown by religious practices — forms of worship, fellowship clubs, mission circles or Sunday activities. Our minds are lazy, we gauge and measure the quality and depth of Christianity by these "outer garments." Modernist adherents have a wardrobe of socials, bake sales, dances, and lectures. Fundamentalist followers display quantity of service in revivals, prayer meetings, and three-times-Sunday endurance tests. Catholics exhibit statuary, penances, pilgrimages, and bingo games.



Jim Fairfield

Where in all this variety of outer things are the evidences of a Christ-like life? Where does He come in, He who left the unimaginable magnificence of His kingdom to become the humble carpenter-messiah and crucified substitute for you and me? In all the froth of our physcial "efforts" where would He look for followers—those for whom He chose to die?

True service

Christ never looks at the "wardrobe"—the outer things of people, their religious connections or their physical acts of service. His measure is the state of the heart. He gauges us now, right this moment, by our spiritual relationship to Him, whether or not in our hearts we have earnestly, actively joined His family and made room for His Holy Spirit. "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Romans 8:9. "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are His. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." IITimothy 2:19.

Here then is the evidence of our love and obedience to Him — in our hearts. And He sees it! He knows the life we are living, our attitudes, our habits and routines, and what we are doing with His Spirit. "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you."
Romans 8: 6-9.

Heart's desire

If then your heart's desire is to be a follower of Christ, every part of your life will be touched, or should be. You will make room for Him in heart and thought and conscience, and truly, your whole being.

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." 1 Cor. 3:16,17. "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, His servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" Romans 6:16. "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." (materialism) Matthew 6:24.

"Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Neither yeild ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God." Roman 6:12,13. ". . . they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them, and rose again:" II Cor. 5:15.

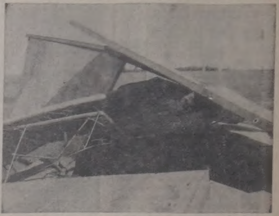
"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Romans 12: 1,2.

MISGUIDED MISSILES

Accidents to children's eyes often result in loss of sight of one or both eyes. Stones, snowballs or firearms, stones from slingshots or shots from air rifles may hit a youngster in the face and destroy his sight. Firearms should never be given to children or left where they can get at them. When older children are being instructed in the proper use of a rifle, it should be by and in the presence of an adult. Stone throwing should always be discouraged. A child who is big enough to take aim with a stone is old enough to be taught that he may inflict pain or injury to a human or an animal.

Too often the peron who gets lost in thought does so because it's unfamiliar territory.

(The News, Indian Head, Sask.)



DAMAGE at Indian Head airport hangar is shown here after big wind. Force of the gale collapsed the light structure and flung it down on the single plane it contained. Damage to the craft was rated as "severe".

Twister tears trees, smashes buildings

Town and farm buildings and trees flattened out at Indian Head during a savage windstorm were evidence of a small "twister" that clogged some town streets with broken tree branches.

Chief damage was at the airport, where the hangar, housing the lone plane, was demolished. The lightly-constructed building crashed down on the plane, inflicting severe damage.

Damage to the plane, which was insured, was sufficient to render economical repair impossible. The Flying Club will later acquire another craft, but in the meantime already has another plane here to take care of spraying and other commitments. The hangar was not insured.

The Craigie farm south of Indian Head reports a couple of buildings down, including implement shed, garage and brooder house.

Claims for damage to trees began to sift into local insurance offices the following morning.

Hardest struck area appeared to be Indian Head northeast, where tree branches were flung onto roadways. Debris closed off the highway road into town at the north side. Everywhere throughout the town, however, trees were split and heavy branches flung down.

Trees were damaged at the Hec Blair residence, and shingles were lifted from the roof.

The storm occurred in early evening. An ominous black cloud heralded "trouble", and the gale ripped down to earth in a flash. The twister was accompanied by rain.

Added storm damage:

The roof of Fisher's coal shed lifted off entirely and set on the ground alongside.

Television aerials atop the Windsor apartments whirled together into a tangled net.

The brick chimney at the Steve Boone farm home scattered.

A USEFUL FOOD

Whole grain cereals make an excellent dish for breakfast, in both summer and winter. They are also good for a late snack and, since they are easily digestible, they often help to induce sleep more quickly than more solid foods. Whole grain cereals are good sources of proteins, iron, phosphorus, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, and calories.

The only job where you start at the top is digging a hole .

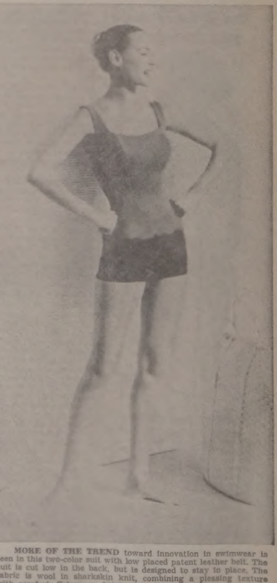
Of interest to bird lovers

—THE LEADER, Davidson, Sask.

Nine years ago in the back yard of Mrs. Harry McDaniel, a young goldfinch (wild canary) lay wounded on the ground under a tree, possibly a casualty from an accident in the nest. Mrs. McDaniel noted the helpless state of the little bird, brought it in and proceeded to care for it.

She used a match box lined with cotton wool as a substitute for the warmth of the mother's nest until the feathered stage was reached and for the first few weeks she fed it milk from an eye dropper. The experience Mrs. McDaniel has had in breeding and rearing house canaries together with her love for feathered friends enabled her to bring this bird to health and strength. It outgrew its match box and was eventually transferred to a cage where it has been ever since.

Today this black and yellow goldfinch is in a thriving condition apparently well pleased with nearly a decade of cage life. It has a hearty appetite for lettuce, hard-boiled egg yolk and orange sections in addition to regular bird food. Morning sunshine brings forth merry notes and this sociable creature is especially responsive to the imitative whistle from a friendly bystander and to music from the radio.



MORE OF THE TREND toward innovation in swimwear is seen in this two-color suit with low placed patent leather belt. The suit is cut low in the back, but is designed to stay in place. The fabric is wool in sharkskin knit, combining a pleasing texture with comfort. Colors are bright red and black.

In a Medieval Court—

EATING WAS SERIOUS BUSINESS

It is surprising how many people regard the Middle Ages as a time of greater simplicity than the present, rather as the life of primitive savages is thought to be simple.

Just as the life of the savage may be infested at every turn with the most complex taboos, so medieval and Tudor life — at all levels of society—was hemmed in by rules and regulations.

The court was particularly subject to a long sequence of regulations laying down the details of daily life, from the king and queen down to the humblest kitchen boy.

In the Middle Ages there were twenty or so large royal palaces scattered about the southern and midland countries of England, many in open country, where the forests could provide not only the sport of hunting, but the game needed to feed the hundreds of people at court.

The main group of buildings in these palaces was dominated by the great hall—the centre of medieval life—with the kitchens at one end and the king's own private suite at the other.

There were also suites for the queen, the Prince of Wales if of age, guest-rooms, and rooms for officers of state, clerks and chaplains.

The variety of the elaborate organization, and of the professions involved, was illustrated by a schedule of wakes drawn up for Edward III in 1347, which included falconers, hunters, minstrels, launderers, messengers, yeomen, archers, chariotmen, and palfreymen of which there were 120.

There were also fifty "sompter-men" whose job it was to transport the court's baggage.

The Royal kitchen

The organization of the royal kitchens was administered by a clerk of the kitchen with several assistants. Household regulations laid down in great detail not only the duties, wages, subsistence, and perquisites of the whole kitchen staff, but also exactly how much the clerk of the kitchen was authorized to spend on each item of food.

In winter he might pay up to twenty pence a hundred for eggs. But in summer only fourteen pence. Similarly, large and fat geese, at sevenpence, were a penny cheaper in summertime.

The absence of forks in medieval times meant that meat or fish had to be held down on the plate with the left hand while it was cut up.

It was considered ill-mannered to use more than the thumb and two fingers to hold down the meat, and downright rude to wipe your fingers afterwards on your hair instead of on the napkin provided.

The carver was an important official, and besides knowing how to deal with any particular joint, he had to be adept at arranging his towels and table napkins correctly and in holding out titbits to the guests on the end of a carving knife held with the thumb and only two fingers, the other fingers being held delicately crooked.

Except at feasts the food was ample but not elaborate, and even so was strictly regulated according to rank.

Edward III, for instance, if he were dining alone, would have a choice of eight dishes, the Black Prince six, a lord five, and a gentleman three.

Meals, at which hundreds might be present, were presided over by a "kind of glorified head waiter" called the marshall, who carried a long wand and led the procession of servants who brought in the dishes and wine as soon as the king was seated under his silken canopy on the low dais.

The company was arranged strictly in order of precedence, even the humbler members of the household being carefully grouped in "messes" so that each man ate with people of approximately his own rank. During the meal the king's minstrels played.

In early Tudor times particularly, bowling and tennis were two pursuits that helped to while away wet days when hunting and tournaments were impossible.

At Hampton Court, for instance, Henry VIII constructed a long bowling alley and a closed tennis court. The alley has gone, but his tennis court, the oldest in England, is still used by the Hampton Court tennis club and on that court you can, to this day, see the old and original game of royal tennis played with the same complicated rules which held good in the days of Henry VIII.

—John Charlton on BBC.

Two cargo vessels for Great Lakes service

First of two cargo vessels built for the Donaldson Line's Canadian Great Lakes service, the motor ship Santona, is expected to arrive at Toronto Aug. 23 out of Glasgow on her maiden voyage.

She was launched at the Hall, Russell yard in Aberdeen in May and the naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. F. A. Donaldson, wife of the company's chairman. Santona has a deadweight capacity of 2,500 tons and her engines are five cylinder British Polar of 2,000 b.h.p. providing a cruising speed of 12½ knots. The Santona's sister ship is expected to be delivered next March.

The two new vessels are considerably smaller than the cargo ships operated by the Donaldson Line to Canadian seaboard ports. They will trade as a separate service from Glasgow and Bristol Channel ports direct to Toronto, Hamilton and other Great Lakes ports. The Santona and her sister will replace the chartered vessels that the Donaldson Line has operated in the Great Lakes service during the last three years.

The vessels will have their engines and accommodation aft and will have three cargo holds fitted with steel hatches and the latest cargo handling gear. They are of the open shelter deck with forecastle type.

The Cunard Line act as general agents for the Donaldson Line in Canada.

Greatest crime of the age

—THE ALASKA HIGHWAY NEWS, Fort St. John, B.C.

In these days of crowded jails and reformatories, with delinquent youth heading the docket at many a police court hearing it is fair to ask if something could not be done to prevent juvenile crime among teenagers.

How many of our juvenile delinquents have received any instructions whatever respecting the criminal code of Canada? Why could not certain basic instruction in criminal and civil law be given in the public schools, starting in the junior grades?

Of couse where there is no religious instruction in school or home, children will not be aware of the Ten Commandments. Not knowing anything of the law as given to Moses from Mount Sinai, the child cannot be expected to know very much of any law. Households which deny children a proper grounding in the simple laws of good conduct should not be upset too much when the local police court docket carries junior's name opposite some criminal charge.

How many young people know that if a boy embraces a girl against her will he may be charged with common assault. All the girl needs to do is notify the police. Should a boy press his attentions upon a girl with intent of gaining control of her body and the girl objects, the boy may be charged with criminal assault or another crime with a short, sharp name which carries with it a possible life sentence in the penitentiary or hanging.

There is no doubt that many a youth, being totally ignorant of the penalties attached, has exposed himself to criminal prosecution. It should be the duty of the authorities to instruct the young in matters of this kind.

Our laws come down to us over the ages. They are not perhaps perfect but they represent the best thinking of men over the generations since the days of Moses.

There is a field here also to which the church might very well give closer study. From the average sermon, the listener receives the impression that matters such as the moral law are already known to all young people. This writer has never heard a sermon preached on the subject of criminal law. In fact a good half hour sermon could be preached in any pulpit on the subject of the rules of the road, in the interests of the safety of young and old in an age of high powered vehicles.

There are lots of sermons on the subject of intemperance but few are ever heard on the plain old fashioned theme of theft. It is an outrageous fact that right in this town merchants complain that there are numerous thefts daily from stores by children of tender years. They probably do not know right from wrong. They do not know that in stealing some article from a toy shop they are violating the commandment which covers all theft even that of cattle or of cash from a bank.

These suggestions for the prevention of crime may well stimulate further effort along this line. Meantime the cost alone to the taxpayer of maintaining the armies of youth now locked up in Canadian penal institutions should arouse the interest of over-taxed people to examine the subject and endeavor to do something about it even from the most selfish of motives. There is no crime greater than that of wasting the lives and bodies of this section of our youth presently behind prison bars.

CAPTAIN FRANK J. SPICOLUK, 42, of Kingston and Winnipeg, leaves for Camp Shilo late in July to take over as Officer Commanding Signals Battery with the Royal Canadian School of Artillery. He will be promoted to the rank of Major. Captain Spicoluk was born in Winnipeg and completed first year university at the United College. During the Second World War he served in the United Kingdom, northwest Europe and was mentioned in despatches during his tour of service in Korea. Prior to his present appointment of General Staff Officer Grade 3 (Officer Training) at headquarters, Prairie Command, Captain Spicoluk served with the First Canadian Infantry Division Signals Regiment at Camp Borden, Ont. —National Defence photo.

SHILO ATHLETE FOR PAN-AM TRIALS—Sergeant O. A. 'Al' Calhoun of the Canadian Provost Corps School at Camp Shilo has been invited to compete in the Hammer Throw event at the Pan American Games trials which open at Sargent Park, Winnipeg, on July 15. Competing in track and field events for the first time in 1957, Sgt. Calhoun won the discus event in the annual Camp Shilo meet, and in 1958 won the Best Athlete of the Year award in the Army's Prairie Command Track and Field Meet by breaking the Command Hammer Throw record and the Discus record. In the same meet Sgt. Calhoun missed the record for the Shot Put by ¼ inch. Hailing from North Vancouver, Sgt. Calhoun joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1944 and served for one year. In 1948 he enlisted in the Canadian Army and joined the Canadian Provost Corps. In 1951 he was one of the guards assigned to escort Kurt Myers back to Germany, and from 1952-53 saw active service in the Korean police action. Since his return to Canada, Sgt. Calhoun has served in Camp Borden, Camp Petawawa and Camp Shilo, where he is now the drill instructor for Specialist Training Company at the Canadian Provost Corps School. In the fall of this year he will be leaving Canada again to join the Provost Company with the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt.

BULLSEYE? — Army cadets trying their skill on the miniature rifle range at the Dundurn Cadet Camp, using .22 rifles. The boys are in their first of seven weeks summer camp. Along with trades and specialty courses as leaders, instructors, transport operators or signallers the cadets will receive instruction in swimming and will have an opportunity to go fishing at Candle Lake, Northeast of Prince Albert. The highlight of the summer will be the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to Dundurn where space is being provided for the cadets to see HM. Left to right are: Cadets Norm Smith, Winnipeg; Ronald Paquin, St. Boniface and Gerry Woodman, Winnipeg.—National Defence photo.

Citizenship officer speaks on minority group problem

—THE MINER, Rossland, B.C.

"There is no single Doukhobor problem, but a number of problems lumped together," Dr. W. D. Black said last night when he addressed the local Rotary club. As Citizenship Officer for the Federal Government in B.C., Dr. Black spoke on the subject of "Minority Groups."

Reminding his listeners that we are all members of minorities — racial, religious or ethnic groups, he said too that there is the problem of majorities who are apt to become too proud, and establish totalitarian customs and excessive use of power. He continued by saying that we have value in an enlightened majority with a unity of language, political thinking and traditions, as long as we have diversity. In accepting minorities into our society we should be glad of their differences which make life diverse and interesting. We have integration and not one solid mass of people, all alike.

He spoke of the remarkable diversity of races which we have in Canada, all of them becoming citizens, and of the difficulties experienced by immigrants in learning our language and our customs and we in understanding theirs.

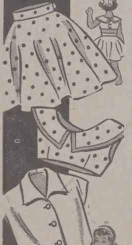
He told about his experiences with the native Indians and showed how much of the existing problem is due to their non-acceptance by the white race. "Make sure that Indians are treated like people" he said as he went on to speak of the wonderful strides being made to bring them into our society.

Turning then to the East Indians and the Doukhobors, he showed how our failure to understand their religions and customs is retarding assimilation into our communities. We haven't taken the time and trouble to learn about their beliefs and they haven't learned about Canada. When we are able to do this he said many of the problems will disappear.

Speaking of some of the smaller groups who come to Canada from Europe, Dr. Black said they often bring bitter hatreds. Once in Canada they find we have no patience for that kind of thing and as a result, within a very few years, we find them together at folk festivals or having coffee together and enjoying the new kind of life with all the freedoms that Canada offers. 'They have learned," he said, "to disagree agreeably."

Week's sew-thrifty

PRINTED PATTERN



4767 SIZES 2–10

by Anne Adams

Sun top. Shorts. Blouse. Skirt. All included in this Printed pattern—all are simplest of sewing. Mom, make 'em now.

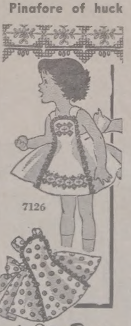
Printed Pattern 4767: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 sun top, ¾ yard 35-inch; shorts ⅞ yard; blouse 1⅛ yards; skirt 1⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send forty cents (40c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, name, address, style number. Send to—

**Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.**

Pinafore of huck



by Alice Brooks

Quick to sew for summer days ahead—a pretty pinafore made of huck, in white or color. Easy huck weaving adds color.

Pattern 7126: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 included. Pattern, directions for huck pinafore; easy-to-follow chart for huck weaving.

Send thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly size, name, address, style number. Send order to—

**Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.**

American violinist played at festival

Rafael Druian and John Simms, who delighted audiences at the Music Festival in Saskatoon, performed in Regina at the Saskatchewan House Summer Festival.

Rafael Druian was born in Russia. After appearances as a talented child performer, he went to Philadelphia to study. In 1949 he was appointed concert master of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Antal Dorati.

Mr. Druian was accompanied by John Simms, who is Professor of Music at Iowa State College. Their programme consisted of works by Bach, Mozart and Beethoven.

The team of Druian and Simms is rapidly making itself felt in the music circles of America. Their recordings for Mercury records have been hailed as masterpieces; and all those who have heard them play at Saskatoon during the last few weeks will know the conviction and skill which these two fine artists bring to their work.

Mr. Leyton-Brown had the fiddle specially restrung for this performance.

Exports from Japan to Canada of wearing apparel increased from $1.2 million to $12.1 million between 1953 and 1958.

BULLSEYE! — Army cadets trying their skill on the miniature rifle range at the Dundurn Cadet Camp, using .22 rifles. The boys are in their first of seven weeks summer camp. Along with trades and specialty courses as leaders, instructors, transport operators or signallers the cadets will receive instruction in swimming and will have an opportunity to go fishing at Candle Lake, Northeast of Prince Albert. The highlight of the summer will be the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to Dundurn where space is being arranged for the cadets to see HM. Left to right are: Cadets David Stockham, Weyburn, Sask.; Ivan Pellock, Carnduff, Sask., and Francis Turnbull, Virden, Man.

—National Defence photo.

CARBURETOR? — S/sgt. Bob Casement of Regina describing the carburetor and explaining its purpose to a class of Army Cadets at the Dundurn Cadet Camp. During the seven week camp they will also receive instruction in swimming and have an opportunity to go fishing at Candle Lake, Northeast of Prince Albert. The highlight of the summer will be the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to Dundurn where space is being arranged for the cadets to see HM. Left to right are: S/sgt. Casement, Cadets Dennis Carrigan, Regina; Russell Dumont, Duck Lake; Brian Anderson, Regina, and Art Demerias, Prince Albert. —National Defence photo.

BUULLSEYEE! — Cried Cadet Stanley Lott of Swift Current when the Army Cadets were trying out their skill on the miniature rifle range at the Dundurn Cadet Camp, using .22 rifles. Cadet Lott is in his first of seven weeks summer camp. He is looking forward to the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to Dundurn where space is being arranged for the cadets to see HM.

—National Defence photo.

Canadian Weekly Features
PPCL

Turns hobby into paying business

—THE SIGNAL-STAR, Goderich, Ont.

In these days of college educations, and specialized training, not many people can take a hobby and turn it into a profitable business. That, however, is just what Sid. Bullen, Gibbons street, has done.

Mr. Bullen, a welder by trade, was born in England and emigrated with his parents in 1912. He went to Medicine Hat, Alberta, "at a time when," reminisced Mr. Bullen, "the cowboys had just hung up their guns, and you could travel for 60 miles in any direction without meeting a person or a building."

After several years in Winnipeg, he joined the RCAF in October, 1939. After the war, he became a welding instructor with the Air Force, and it was during this time that he became interested in woodworking, but purely as a hobby. In 1952, he was posted to RCAF Station, Clinton, as NCO in charge of the station workshops.

In 1956, on his retirement, he had planned to return to the west which he had always thought of as his real home. However, when faced with the need for making a living, and having seen Goderich, he decided to set up a woodworking shop here. "Goderich," he said, "has been good to us. Before the war, people told me to go east, but I always thought the west was better. Now I believe the east is much better, at least out here you have trees, and can grow a good garden; you can't out there."

Three years have passed since he set up here, and he is doing a brisk business. Lately, he received a contract from RCAF, Clinton, to do their repair work. All this keeps him pretty busy, but he still finds time to visit his married daughter, now living in Unity, Saskatchewan.

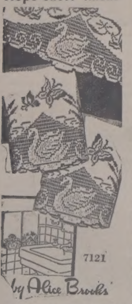
T. E. Cavanagh retires after 40 years service

T. E. Cavanagh, Regina, rural superintendent with Saskatchewan Government Telephones retired after 40 years of service with the company.

Mr. Cavanagh joined Saskatchewan Government Telephones in 1919 as a rural telephone inspector and served as instructor at many of the rural telephone schools conducted by the company for rural telephone company linemen in the early days.

He worked in the plant department at Biggar, and served as district manager for the company at Yorkton and Prince Albert before coming to Regina in October of 1946 as rural superintendent.

Hope-chest linens



Add a lavish touch to towels, bed-sets, scarves with a swan edging and cross-stitch accent.

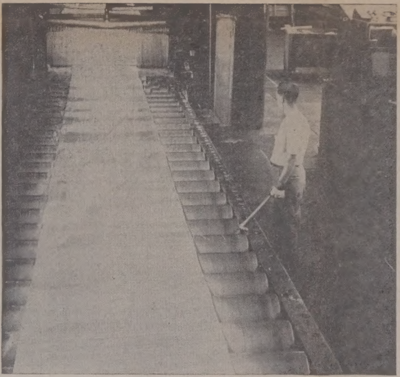
Luxury for linens in cross-stitch and crochet. Edging can also be used alone. Pattern 7121: transfer 8 motifs 3x5½ inches to 6½x13¼; chart; directions.

Send Thirty-five Cents (coins) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted), to:

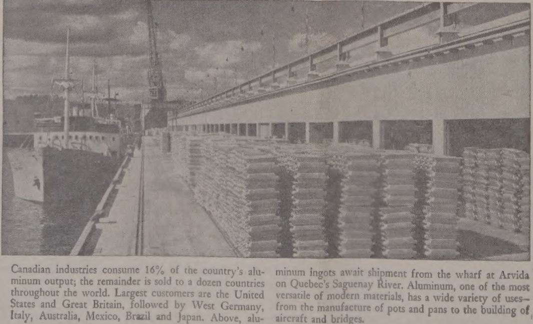
Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

More Power to Produce

Canada's Aluminum Industry



World consumption of aluminum has doubled every decade since the opening of the 20th century. Throughout this period Canada has consistently produced about 25% of the world's aluminum supply and ranks number one in the international aluminum trade. Chief source of bauxite for Canada's eastern smelters is British Guiana; ore for her west coast plants comes largely from Jamaica. Other essential ingredients in the manufacture of aluminum are aluminum coke (obtained from the U.S.A. as well as Canada), cryolite from Greenland and fluorspar from Newfoundland. Key to Canada's leading position in the production of aluminum are her boundless sources of hydro-electric power: the electricity required to make one ton of aluminum would light the average home for ten years.



Canadian industries consume 16% of the country's aluminum output; the remainder is sold to a dozen countries throughout the world. Largest customers are the United States and Great Britain, followed by West Germany, Italy, Australia, Mexico, Brazil and Japan. Above, aluminum ingots await shipment from the wharf at Arvida on Quebec's Saguenay River. Aluminum, one of the most versatile of modern materials, has a wide variety of uses—from the manufacture of pots and pans to the building of aircraft and bridges.

Continued oil and gas growth to need billion dollars yearly

A capital investment equal to five St. Lawrence Seaways has been poured the past twelve years into the Canadian oil and gas industry. But even this is dwarfed by the needs for the future. To achieve the size of oil and gas industry visioned by the Gordon Royal Commission for the Canada of 1980 will require an average annual capital investment equivalent to one St. Lawrence Seaway each and every year.

The Gordon Commission estimates capital requirements for the Canadian oil and gas industry for the Quarter Century to 1980 at $25 Billions. The estimate includes between $14 and $18 Billions for exploration and development, with the balance going to provide transport and processing facilities to meet a vast expansion in needs.

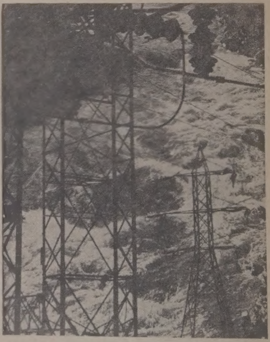
The magnitude of the capital need for the future can be better realized when compared with the actual capital investment in our oil and gas during the thirteen years 1946-58. That investment amounted to $5.3 Billions, of which about $3.7 Billions went into exploration and development and $1.7 Billion into transport and processing facilities. The investment rate in Canada's oil and gas has already become the largest in any Canadian natural resources, but it must grow to double—then triple — the current rate if the production targets for 1980 are to be realized.

It will take a lot of incentive to provide that capital, both from re-investment of earnings and from new investment by domestic and foreign sources. To any prospective risker of capital, adequate incentive simply means reasonable assurance that profit commensurate with the degree of risk involved can be earned and retained. Put another way, there must be a favorable "political and economic climate' to attract the cash. Creating such a climate, and maintaining it, is primarily a responsibility of government.

The fact that over $5 Billions of risk capital have been invested in our oil and gas the past dozen years is proof that required climate has, in substantial measure, existed. On the other hand, the need for a close re-examination of the 'political and economic climate' and policies affecting it is evidenced by the reversal starting two years ago in what had been a rapidly expanding increase in investment. There was a decline in 1958 and a further decline is evident this year.

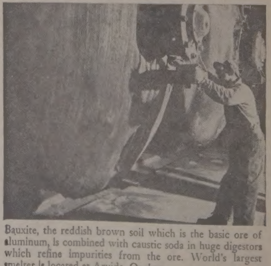
For a number of reasons — partly due to conditions and policies originating outside of Canada, and partly due to actions or lack of actions within Canada some at provincial and others federal level—attraction to investment has lessened. At present Canada can count on a 1959 investment in exploration, development, transport and processing somewhat less than half the One Billion dollars yearly average required if the Gordon Vision of 1980 is to be achieved.

For all of Canada's sake, there is need for action on broader gas export, to markets now open to us; for action on broadening Canadian markets for our oil; on realistic revision of Canadian tax policy; and on mineral right policies in certain provinces and territories. We can gain a lot by giving a little, to help make Canada's potential future a reality.



Canada's surging rivers, harnessed to provide an abundant source of hydro-electric power, have made her the second largest producer of aluminum in the world.

National Film Board of Canada Photos by Malak



Bauxite, the reddish brown soil which is the basic ore of aluminum, is combined with caustic soda in huge digestors which refine impurities from the ore. World's largest smelter is located at Arvida, Quebec.

—THE SUN Swift Current, Sask.

A 10-pound breakfast

Fishing in the creek may be considered a luckless sport by some of the local fishermen, but Jack Peters of 147 Fifth Avenue S.E., doesn't think so, and his proof is in the picture.

He caught this large pike, a catch to be proud of in any waters, while fishing just above the CPR dam on the Southside. Peters, on holiday, wasn't getting any strikes by the city dam, where he went first, so he decided to try a few casts above the CPR dam before going home.

When the big fish struck, Peters at first believed he had snagged a weed. But he soon found out differently when the monster pike began to fight.

Peters said it took him about 15 minutes to land the fish on a six-pound-test line. The pike measured 36 inches in length and weighed an even 10 pounds.

A few laughs

—THE PRAIRIE MESSENGER, Muenster, Sask.

Golfer: "I don't seem to be playing my usual game today."

Caddy: "What game do you usually play?"

• • •

A speaker was talking to a bunch of teenagers about things that happened in the West in an earlier day. He said Billy the Kid had killed 21 people before he was 21 years old.

A girl who had been listening open-mouthed said, "What make of car did he drive?"

• • •

The teacher had talked about Edison and his wonderful inventions. Finally he asked: "Out of what was the first talking machine made?" Peter's hand went up, and to the surprise of all he answered: "Please, teacher, out of a rib."

• • •

Two crows were overtaken and passed by a jet plane spurting flames from its exhaust. "Say, that fellow is in an awful hurry, isn't he?" said one crow.

"Sure," cawed the other, "and so would you be if you were on fire.'

• • •

A woman was boasting to a friend that her husband had given up smoking.

"My, that takes will power," said her friend.

"Indeed it does," agreed the wife, "and that's just what I've got."

• • •

Customer: "Waiter, this plate is wet."

Waiter: "That's your soup, sir."

• • •

"What is the best way to save face?"

"Keep the lower half shut."

Choiceland ore deposits

Iron ore deposits near Choiceland, Saskatchewan, may prove to be the largest in Canada.

In a report to the Board of Directors of the Interprovincial Steel Corporation Ltd. of Regina, A. S. Dawson, a Consulting Geologist, stated that the ore body may hold more than 100,000,000 (one hundred million) tons. Results of a magnetometer survey showed a heavy concentration of magnetite, which indicated an ore body some 2,000 feet below the surface and some 1,000 feet in thickness.

J. W. Sharp, President of Interprovincial Steel Corporation Ltd., which owns the ore body, stated that the development of the Choiceland deposit will permit the production of iron from the ore and will enable Interprovincial Steel Corporation Ltd. to become the first fully integrated steel mill in western Canada. Drilling crews are moving to the Choiceland location immediately.

TIME TABLE

Planning and keeping to a regular daily schedule will help to make life easier for both mother and child. Certain times for sleeping, bathing, eating and outdoor exercise are more conducive to good health than an irregular program.

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EXCAVATING the Indian Burial are Morgan Tamplin, left, of the National Museum and Zenon Poherecky, right, consulting archaeologist with the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History. Archaeologists believe that the correct excavation of the grave and the analysis of artifacts may provide valuable information about early Indian tribes on the prairie. —Sask. Gov't photo.

Archaeologists carry out first correct grave excavation

Working with meticulous care and using tiny brushes, dental picks and surgical instruments, archaeologists recently excavated a shallow Indian grave on a hilly, deserted farmstead nine miles northeast of Saskatoon. This is Saskatchewan's first such excavation under strict archaeological control. Zenon Pohorecky, consulting archaeologist for the Museum of Natural History in Regina, believes that the excavation will yield new and valuable information about the customs and beliefs of early Indian tribes on the prairies.

Mr. Pohorecky pointed out that in the past many Indian graves have been found in Saskatchewan, but that they have been disturbed by amateur diggers and so have not been of much archaeological value. He commended John Derr and Herman Drewes, who found the grave, for leaving it untouched and notifying authorities. The grave was discovered as the men were clearing land for cultivation.

The grave is that of a young Indian woman, probably in her twenties, who apparently died of a head injury between 100 and 200 years ago. It would appear that she was an important person. Numerous trinkets and utensils were buried with her, and she was adorned with a necklace, a ring and a brass bracelet. The burial was carried out with considerable ritual, red ochre presumably being used for purification of the spirit. The body was placed on a buffalo hide and laid in a north-south direction with the face looking into the noonday sun. The head was pillowed on a beaded bag containing personal possessions, and the burial was covered by a blanket. Green poplar saplings were placed over the blanket to cushion the heavy rocks which were then gently laid in place over and around the burying place.

Laboratory analysis of artifacts found in the grave will assist in the establishment of an approximate date of burial. A brass compact bearing the words "SHWAB, New York", was found in the grave and the Museum is now checking on the time that this compact may have been brought to the west by white traders.

"The correct excavation and analysis of this grave will add greatly to our knowledge of the Indian peoples of many years ago." Mr. Pohorecky stated. "Burial was an important event for these tribes, so such an excavation provides many insights into their customs and beliefs."

"We can also learn a great deal about the process of aculturation, or the mixing of white and Indian customs, which was taking place at this time," he went on. "It is particularly interesting that Indians of this tribe apparently had access to the white man's goods but did not use them in the white man's way. This woman seems to have been in contact with the Christian religion since a ring was found on her fourth finger and what may be a rosary was found in her hand. Yet this was very distinctly an Indian burial, carried out with typically Indian ceremonies."

In excavating the grave archaeologists first staked out the area and removed the covering soil. The rocks were then taken out and additional soil and the saplings removed with great care to expose the burial. Then tiny instruments were used to cautiously explore the grave without disturbing any organic material. Elevation points of each bone and artifact were marked so that the relative position of one item to another could be reconstructed. Where there was danger of crumbling, bones and artifacts were sprayed with plastic. At each stage of the excavation detailed drawings were prepared.

When it was decided to remove the entire grave, an unusual procedure, the sides were supported with boards and the grave was pedestaled. Archaeologists then cut beneath the pedestals with great care and slipped a sheet of galvanized metal under the grave. A stretcher was prepared and placed beside the burial. Then using an 11 ton crane loaned by the militia in Saskatoon, and operated by Sgt.-Maj. D. Gibson and Sgt. Paul Ramsay, a large block of earth containing the burial was carefully moved onto the stretcher. Boards were then bolted in place around this earth block and it was taken to Regina by truck.

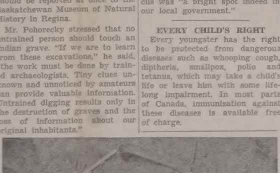
Those working on the excavation were Mr. Pohorecky, head of the team, Morgan Tamplin of the National Museum, Dave Humphries and Ian Rodger. The excavation was closely watched by members of the Saskatoon Archaeological Society who had been anxious to learn the meticulous techniques of proper excavation.

All burials in Saskatchewan are protected by provincial law and it is illegal to disturb them except under special conditions. Burials which are accidentally uncovered should be reported at once to the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in Regina.

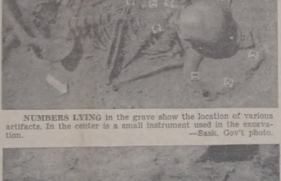
Mr. Pohorecky stressed that no untrained person should touch an Indian grave. "If we are to learn from these excavations," he said, "the work must be done by trained archaeologists. Tiny clues unknown and unnoticed by amateurs can provide valuable information. Untrained digging results only in the destruction of graves and the loss of information about our original inhabitants."

FOR FUTURE BENEFITS

Prenatal care can be a form of insurance to benefit both mother and child. Canada's infant mortality rates are decreasing but they are still too high for a country with such advances in medicine and welfare. In almost all parts of Canada, there are prenatal clinics which provide medical checkups and advice to the mother. Later, the baby can be taken to well-baby clinics to ensure his good health and progress.



NUMBERS LYING in the grave show the location of various artifacts. In the center is a small instrument used in the excavation. —Sask. Gov't photo.



THE SMALL SILVER ARROW in the grave points north, indicating the position in which the body was buried. This is described as a "partially flexed burial", since the legs were bent in the small grave. —Sask. Gov't photo.

$100,000 scholarship is our gift to Queen

Manitoba invested in the future of her youth as it commemorated the visit of Queen Elizabeth by establishing a $100,000 scholarship fund to assist young Manitoba students entering the University of Manitoba or its affiliated colleges for the first time.

The gift was announced by Premier Duff Roblin at the provincial government luncheon, attended by the mayors and reeves of Manitoba and their wives. The premier presented the Queen with a scroll petitioning that she approve the scholarship fund, to be named after her. This money is in addition to the scholarship and bursary program already established.

And with the gift came an invitation to Her Majesty and Prince Philip to return to Manitoba in 1970 to join in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the province's entry into confederation. Premier Roblin noted that Manitoba was the first province, outside the four founding provinces, to enter confederation, and was the first in the west to do so.

As a personal memento, the Queen received a bronze buffalo statuette—the symbol of Manitoba. The buffalo stood on a base of rose marble, quarried near Churchill.

The scholarship fund itself will be spent over a four-year period, beginning with the 1959-60 academic term. A scholarship fund was decided upon as the gift to the Queen because of her personal interest in the welfare of young people of the Commonwealth.

The scroll, addressed to "Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second", read:

"Your Majesty:

"We, your most loyal subjects in the Province of Manitoba, wish to express to you and his Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of your visit to this Province, our most loyal greetings.

"To commemorate this memorable event, Your Majesty's Government for Manitoba humbly petitions Your Majesty to assent to the establishment of a fund in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be titled

"'The Queen Elizabeth The Second Trust'.

"The purpose of the Trust is to provide bursaries for students entering for the first time The University of Manitoba or one of its affiliated Colleges. It will be expended over a four-year period commencing with the academic term 1959-60.

"Knowing Your Majesty's gracious interest in the welfare of the yuong people of your Commonwealth, we humbly petition Your Majesty to accede to the establishment of this Trust.

"On behalf of Your Majesty's Government for Manitoba."

In his remarks to the Queen, Premier Roblin said the mayors and reeves represented the most important level of government in the province because their work was so close to the people and administered on such a direct basis. He said the high standard of administration established by the mayors and reeves and their councils was "a bright spot indeed in our local government."

EVERY CHILD'S RIGHT

Every youngster has the right to be protected from dangerous diseases such as whooping cough, diptheria, smallpox, polio and tetanus, which may take a child's life or leave him with some lifelong impairment. In most parts of Canada, immunization against these diseases is available free of charge.

High blood pressure

By Kenneth A. Evelyn, M.D.

Director, British Columbia Medical Research Institute, Research Professor, Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia

(The first of two articles)

EXTENT OF THE DISEASE

Although high blood pressure is a very important medical problem, it is probable that more symptoms are caused by worrying about it than by the condition itself.

Careful, long-term studies of a large number of patients with high blood pressure have shown that the mere fact blood pressure is elevated, even to extremely high levels, does not regularly produce any symptoms whatever.

It is only when high blood pressure has been present for a sufficiently long time to cause damage to the heart and blood vessels that the patient is likely to notice any real signs of ill health.

On the average, the disease takes 10 to 15 years to reach this stage, but many patients remain free of complications for as long as 30 years.

Why, then, does a diagnosis of high blood pressure arouse such serious anxiety in so many patients?

This seems to be just another example of the well-known fact that bad news travels faster than good. The death of a friend or relative from high blood pressure always makes a profound impression, but nothing short of a widely publicized, large scale research project is likely to call attention to the very large number of people with equally high blood pressure who continue to enjoy excellent health year after year.

Another explanation of the bad reputation high blood pressure has required lies in the fact that it may be caused by any one of a long list of diseases. Therefore, it is often blamed for complications which are due to the underlying disease rather than to the blood pressure itself.

For example, many older patients have a mild form of high blood pressure caused by a hardening of the arteries which commonly occurs with increasing age. If such a patient suffers a stroke or a heart attack it is usually arteriosclerosis — or hardening of the arteries—which is responsible. But all too often the elevation of blood pressure gets the blame.

In order to prevent unjustified over-emphasis on this condition in older people, many experts now recommend that the gradual increase of blood pressure which occurs with increasing age should not even be included in the list of their abnormal signs.

The fact that high blood pressure is not a single disease with a single cause makes it necessary to examine each case carefully in order to detect any underlying disease which may be present, since some of these conditions are curable. Unfortunately, in only a small percentage of patients such underlying diseases can be found; hence it is customary to group all the remaining cases under the heading of "essential hypertension," which is just a roundabout way of saying high blood pressure of unknown cause.

The search for the cause or causes of essential hypertension is being carried on in hundreds of research laboratories all over the world including several in Canada. There are many promising leads to follow, for the height of the blood pressure is regulated by a great many factors, any one of which might prove to be at fault, but the mystery as to cause still remains unsolved.

Although the chances of finding a cure for a disease are greatly improved when the cause is discovered, lack of this knowledge has not prevented an intensive search from being made for drugs which will be capable of reducing the blood pressure safely and consistently.

During the past 10 years, this search has led to the discovery of several promising new drugs. Further improvements are being made every year. And although none of these drugs can be considered a really satisfactory form of treatment for high blood pressure, their discovery represents a definite step forward when compared to the almost complete lack of effective medical treatment for hypertension a few short years ago.

Strangely enough, the new drugs have proved to be of greater value in treating the most severe forms of hypertension than in the management of the ordinary, uncomplicated case. This apparent contradiction is due to the tendency of all the known blood pressure lowering drugs to produce various more or less unpleasant side effects which often make the patient with mild hypertension feel much worse than he did before treatment was started.

Since the only purpose one can hope to achieve in treating the uncomplicated case is to postpone the onset of complications, and since these may not occur for a very long time even if the patient receives no treatment, many doctors feel that the use of the new drugs in patients who have no symptoms should be limited to the fortunate few in whom they produce a definite lowering of the blood pressure without any unpleasant side effects.

In patients who are already suffering serious disability as a result of high blood pressure, on the other hand, such side effects may be a small price to pay for the improvement which is often achieved by careful use of various drugs.

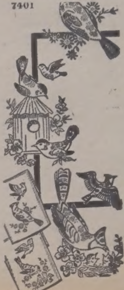
It is obvious, then, that the main hope for the future lies in an ever-broadening programme of research, not only on high blood pressure itself but on its equally dangerous running-mate, arteriosclerosis.

In the meantime, it should be possible to lift a tremendous burden of unnecessary anxiety and suffering from the shoulders of the great majority of hypertensive patients by merely putting into practice what has already been discovered about the natural course of the disease.

An executive is a man who knows how to get things done, and who to get to do it.

True-to-life birds

7401



by Alice Brooks

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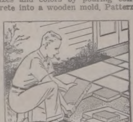
Make flagstones of different sizes and colors by pouring concrete into a wooden mold, Pattern 229, which shows every step in building the mold for flag stones and also gives formulas and directions, is 40c. Packet 29 contains this pattern and three other full-size patterns for home improvements all for $1.75.



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Craigmyle (combined service) ...... 10:30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays
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Michichi .... 2:00 p.m.
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Ex. 1 feed	.49⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Egorty	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

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No. 3 Northern	1.13½
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Wampum, which Indians sometimes used as a form of money, was beads made of shell. Very early settlers occasionally paid tax bills with wampum.
—Quick Canadian Facts

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WED. EVENINGS
JOS. McKIBBON
Editor and Proprietor

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Display Advertising and Local advertising rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1959

STATE COERCION

In the realm of wage-fixing is as dangerous as are government attempts at price-fixing. And when wage-fixing is indulged in by political leaders, under considerable pressure for a settlement favorable to labor and without regard to the merits or the facts, economic and business activity is placed in grave jeopardy.

Yet that appears to be precisely what British Columbia's Premier Bennett has done in stating that the lumber industry in his province could well afford to pay higher wages, and in proceeding to assert that the industry should pay 10 or 12 cents an hour more immediately.

Premier Bennett appears blissfully indifferent to the fact that a Conciliation Board has already approved management's wage offer in the B.C. lumber industry. For the Premier to utter statements which set him up as the supreme arbiter in the current lumber wage dispute, without knowing the facts, without giving the parties an opportunity to present their views, sets a most dangerous and unwelcome precedent in the realm of industrial relations.

Concern of the Government with the effect of a prolonged strike on the economy of B C. is understandable. But the interests of B. C. will not be served if the Premier or the Government set themselve up as political arbiters of a wage dispute and seek to coerce management into accepting a settlement which could well destroy the lumber industry of the province.

EDITORIAL COMMENT OF *N. Y. TIMES*

Accuracy and reliability have long been characteristic of both the reporting and the editorial comment of the *N Y. Times*. Comment of the *N. Y. Times* on announcement that Major General George P. Vanier will succeed the Hon. Vincent Massey as Governor General of Canada is cordial and friendly. Both General Vanier and Mr. Massey, however, will be a bit puzzled by the editorial observation of the *N Y. Times*, which suggests that "the Constitution of 1867 and the British North America Act" should provide anyone who cares to read them with a clear picture of the powers of the Crown in Canada.

Trouble, to be sure, is that Canada has no written constitution — something which seems to have escaped the notice of even the usually erudite editors of the *NY Times*. Nor will the most diligent perusal of the British North America Act afford the reader any inkling as to the powers of the Crown. Those powers must be sought instead in the conventions of an unwritten constitution, in the practices and traditions of Parliament, and in innumerable decisions of the courts.

Local & District

Pat Carson arrived home Sunday, after spending a holiday in Calgary.

* * *

Born, at Hanna Hospital on Friday, August 21st, 1959, to Mr. and Mrs. Billy Greer, of Delia, a son.

* * *

Cherrone Battle, of Calgary, spent a couple days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Battle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Doug. Morrison, Shirley and Gordon, of Grassy Lake, motored up and spent last week end visiting relatives and friends in Delia and district.

* * *

Jim Elliott, of Oshawa, Ont., was a recent visitor with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Elliott. Also visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Elliott is their grand-daughter, Miss Stella Glasgow, of Medicine Hat.

* * *

The weather was very inclement during the past week, when it rained copiously for a couple of days, continuing with showers over the week end and cool. At this writing (Tuesday) it is fast drying up, with partly cloudy skies and bright sunshine. The temperature is 65 above.

CANADIAN SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

Education for farming is one of the most challenging forms of vacational training, said Principal N. N. Bentley, of the Vermilion School of Agriculture in a recent address before the Women's Intitutes Constituency Convention in session there. In the course of a recent study, Mr. Bentley visited every agricultural school and college in Canada and discussed common problems with chief administrative officials

Schools of agriculture are of two types, he said. In Saskatchewan, a school of agriculture is operated in association with the Faculty of Agriculture at the University. In five other provinces arragements are similar. To train prospective farmers in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, separate schools of agriculture are operated.

Unique in Alberta, and attracting interest in other provinces, is the two in one course, Mr. Bentley said. This course allows for graduation in one regular winter term of students entering with a standing of grade XI or better. One outcome of observations elsewhere is the arrangment being made for the coming winter at the Olds and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture, under which students will be given some limited choice of subject matter. This will allow members of the graduating classes some specialization in farm mechanics, field crop or livestock.

Alberta citizens have every reason for pride and confidence in their schools of agriculture, Mr. Bentley told the convention, and in the opportunities they offer farm young people in the province

Say you saw it in Delia Times

THE WORLD OF WHEAT
by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

HOW MALTING BARLEY GRADES ARE LOST

Many farmers, well located from the standpoint of producing malting barley, are able to grow barley that will measure up to all the requirements of the trade—until they harvest the crop. Then, because of faulty harvesting procedure, or improper threshing, their otherwise good malting barley becomes damaged and in many cases drops to a feed grade, with a loss of perhaps as much as 15¢ per bushel, premium included.

Generally speaking, loss of a malting grade is due to:

(1) Cutting at the wrong state of maturity

(2) Faulty methods of swathing, and

(3) Improper adjustments and rates of feeding the combine.

Because the maltster prefers a plump, mature kernel, the crop should not be harvested on the green side and care should be taken to delay swathing until the kernels have turned in colour and the moisture content is down to somewhere between 30 and 35 per cent. Also important is the width of the swath which should be adjusted to the weight of the crop, a heavy crop being placed in a wide swath and a light crop being held together in a narrow swath. Again, the grain should be permitted to complete drying and maturing in the swath until the kernels are a rich golden colour and the moisture content is close to 14.5 percent or less.

When it comes to threshing, many operators believe, wrongly, that malting barley must have a maximum weight per bushel and must, therefore, be threshed close to provide a clean sample free of awns and chaff. While weight per bushel is important, the absense of peeling is still more important. To avoid damage to the kernel, the machine should be fed evenly and slightly below it's normal capacity. Quite often threshing damage is done to barley by trying to force too large a volume of grain through a cylinder that has to be operated at a lower speed than used for threshing wheat. Most samples containing high percentages of skimmed or broken kernels, in fact, come from machines that have been operated at cylinder bar speeds in excess of 6,000 feet per minute. Also to be watched are concave as well as fan and sieve adjustments. Considerable judgment has to be exercised in making these adjustments, some of which are related to moisture and the time of day, and very often the operator may have to do some experimenting before he can determine the best adjustments to make. The extra effort, however, will be well worthwhile if he is anxious to have his barley qualify for malting purposes.

B.C. Feeders Benefit

In making a $20 million grant to the railways to help maintain lower freight rates, the federal government ordered an equivalent reduction in freight charges effective August 1. Amongst the items on which tariffs were reduced was the freight on domestic movement of grain. With the decrease in rates from Calgary to British Columbia plus the federal assistance, the B C. feeder will now pay $5.00 per ton instead of $5 40 for moving his feed to that province

Farm cash income in Canada in 1958 is estimated at $2,869,000,000, the highest total since 1953 —Quick Canadian Facts.

How Many Degrees?

The only time "professor" Gordon Sinclair holds a degree is when he's got a thermometer in his hand. His national forecast is heard in forty cities across Canada each night on CBC radio, in the Dominion network's popular show Assignment. He's also an expert on news events; CBC has just signed him for a two-year contract on television's Front Page Challenge.

Strikes End In B.C.

British Columbia's 5 000 salmon net fishermen returned to their fishing grounds last week while striking ironworkers accepted a settlement offer and resumed the iron industry of the province.

The seven-week ironworkers' strike ended with a settlement bid of a 57-cent-an-hour increase spread over a 27-month period—one of the biggest wage gains in the history of B.C. labour relations. Work on $90,000,000 worth of construction will now be resumed.

The fishing industry voted in favor of a strike settlement offer which gives them minimum prices slightly higher than those paid last year. The two-week strike ended only a few weeks before the fishing season is due to pass its peak.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 27, 28, 29, 30. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27

3:30	p.m.	Alberta Almanac.
4:27	"	CBC News.
4:30	"	Road Reports, Music.
5:05	"	Monitor Stars.
5:20	"	Roving Reporter.
5:30	"	News, Weather.
5:45	"	Commentary.
5:50	"	Sports (local)
6:00	"	Music (Toronto).
6:20	"	Monitor Stars.
6:30	"	Music (Toronto).
6:40	"	Rawhide.
7:00	"	CBC News, Roundup.
7:20	"	Post News Talk.
7:30	"	Footloose.
8:00	"	Vancouver Chamber Orchestra.
9:00	"	Prairie Playhouse.
9:30	"	Eventide.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Glen's Den.
10:30	"	Nocturne.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11:05	"	Memory Caravan

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28

3:30	p.m.	Alberta Almanac.
4:27	"	CBC News.
4:30	"	Road Reports, Music.
5:00	"	Music, Monitor Stars.
5:20	"	Roving Reporter.
5:30	"	News, Weather.
5:45	"	Commentary (local).
5:50	"	Sports (local).
6:00	"	Music (Toronto).
6:20	"	Monitor Stars.
6:30	"	Music, Rawhide, CBC Reporter, etc.
7:00	"	CBC News, Roundup.
7:20	"	Post-News Talk.
7:30	"	Now I Ask You.
8:00	"	Songs of My People.
8:30	"	Just Imagine.
9:00	"	Halifax Theatre.
9:30	"	Concert Hall.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Four Gentlemen.
10:30	"	Dixiland Jazz.
10:45	"	Folk Melodies.
11:00	"	News.
11:05	"	Glen's Den.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

3:30	p.m.	This Week.
3:45	"	Stu Davis.
4:00	"	Don Messer.
4:30	"	Hit Parade.
4:45	"	Science, Society and the Individual.
5:00	"	Prairie Sports Final.
5:30	"	Ca C'est Montreal.
6:00	"	Four's Company.
7:00	"	CBC News.
7:10	"	For Valor.
7:30	"	World Music Festivals.
9:00	"	Polka Party.
9:30	"	Leicester Square.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Journey into Melody.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11:05	"	Saturday Hoedown.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30

4:00	p.m.	Take It From Here.
4:30	"	Come All Ye Round.
5:00	"	Carl Tapscott Singers.
5:30	"	Chicho Valle.
6:00	"	First Person.
6:30	"	Reflections in Music.
7:00	"	CBC News (Toronto).
7:10	"	Weekend Review.
7:20	"	Our Special Speaker.
7:30	"	Sunday Chorale.
8:00	"	International Concert.
9:00	"	Summer Stage.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Talk.
10:30	"	Canadian Recitalists.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11:05	"	Concert Encores.

Paper mills spend millions annually on forest fire prevention.

POLIO

The Polio foundation sponsored By your Canadian Legion spent $650,000 in the last five years on Polio patients in Alberta. There are still 280 Polio patients requiring assistance!

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